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AGRICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS

Farmer's

Fruit Farmer

and Catalogue for 1895.



THIS EXHIBIT of Strawberries was placed on the 28th of June, 1893, and continued for eleven days, during which time thousands of people from all parts of the world viewed and admired it. Competent judges pronounce it the most unique and successful exhibit of perishable fruits ever made, taking into consideration distance, variety, etc.

THE L. J. FARMER NURSERY CO.,
PULASKI, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.

Farmer's Strawberries at the World's Fair.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST EXHIBIT SHOWN.



GEORGE T. POWELL.

Director New York State Horticultural Exhibit.

June 28th. In a few days we received the following letter from E. G. Fowler, Associate Editor of the Rural New Yorker:

Horticultural Building, Jackson Park,
Chicago, Ill., June 28th, 1893.

MR. L. J. FARMER.

Dear Sir: The strawberries shipped to us on Monday evening reached us Wednesday morning and were in absolutely perfect condition. In the whole list of 61 varieties, not a single berry was spoiled or damaged and all went upon the plates for exhibition. It is the largest collection, by far, that has been shown in the Exposition this year and it is safe to say that it will not be succeeded at this late day. Permit us to thank you for such a fine exhibit. Your exhibit is attracting a great deal of attention and will probably be noticed in the Chicago Press. Mr. Powell is in N. Y. state on business.

Yours Truly,
E. G. FOWLER,
Asst. Director.

As was hinted by Mr. Fowler, the exhibit was noticed in the Chicago papers and copied all over the country. The following telegram was sent to the N. Y. Sun and copied in our local papers:

"All day long a crowd of people thronged around the N. Y. section of the Horticultural Building, viewing an exhibit of strawberries from Oswego county, New York. Mr. Fowler and a young lady assistant had all they could do to keep the people from eating them. The exhibit consisted of over 60 varieties and all the varieties were in perfect condition."

Mr. Powell wrote July 3rd:

"Word reached me that your 63 varieties of strawberries arrived in perfect order and attracted a great deal of attention."

Again Mr. Powell wrote July 4th, after arriving in Chicago:

"I have been greatly pleased to see your fine exhibit of strawberries, which has attracted much attention and which I am certain the Judges must take favorable action upon. Many have taken your address and certain varieties and you will probably hear from them. Messrs. Fowler and Perry have answered many questions and assured people they would get fine plants from you and true to name."

Mr. Powell sent the following account to the Oswego Times:

While New York has been carrying a fine exhibit of strawberries from the Hudson River Valley, no shipment has attracted so much attention as the one received last week from Mr. L. J. Farmer, of Pulaski, who has shipped 67 varieties. The berries represented the leading varieties which Mr. Farmer is cultivating and were received in most perfect condition, every berry being placed upon exhibition. These berries were placed on the 28th day of June and at present writing (July 5th) the sixty-seven varieties are still on exhibition, more than half of which are showing their form and color well yet.

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE COVER.)

Chat With Patrons.



THIS CATALOGUE is sent to you free, hoping that its careful perusal will lead you to send us an order, even if small. We will endeavor to please you by sending good plants, true to name and that will grow and give satisfaction.

OUR CONSTITUENCY.

Certain people are attracted by certain things. Our Catalogue is not a work of art costing thousands of dollars, nor a gaudily colored clap trap announcement, abounding in overdrawn, exaggerated illustrations. The former we cannot afford, the latter we won't allow. We endeavor to get out a plain pamphlet telling the truth, and now and then abounding in an illustration of some valuable new fruit. To rehash up the old worn-out cuts to illustrate a new fruit is not much better than filling orders for new varieties with plants of an old, worthless kind. We much prefer to fill our space with honest descriptions and information to beginners. Having an extended acquaintance with a large share of our patrons, we find them belonging to the better classes, people who want good things and are willing to pay what they are worth. Keeping these facts in view, it is our constant study to meet the requirements of our patrons, and in this we seem to succeed, which is shown by our constantly increasing business year by year.

ADVICE TO BEGINNERS.

The fruit business is a good business well followed, but its success is due largely to a careful attention to details. Because of the lack of a knowledge of these details, many good people fail. They get general ideas by reading, but the details all come by careful and long continued experiment. Of course some people will learn in a few years what it takes others more than a lifetime to acquire. But no one however bright can acquire a definite knowledge of fruit culture in a few months. It is for this reason that I never advise beginners to start out on a big scale. How many failures have been made by farmers in setting out 10 or 20 acres of fruits without any previous experience! I would like to see every person who has a bit of ground large enough, have a fruit garden, grow enough to supply your own families. If you can do this, and make a success of it, you can increase your plantings as your knowledge increases, especially if you can see your way clear to market your fruit. In regard to markets the best are those near by, where you can peddle your fruit and thus save express charges and commission. If sending to large cities, grow only the largest and most attractive kinds, because the cities are already full of the lower grades of fruits. Beginners should start with not over 200 to 500 strawberry plants, 200 raspberries, 50 currants, 50 gooseberries, 200 blackberries of different varieties, and about a dozen trees each of apple, pear, plum, cherry, etc. Select mostly of the well tried standard varieties. Try novelties only in a small way.

Take the
Wilmor Atkinson
Farm
Journal
50 Cts. a Year
It will be sent
one year to any
one ordering
seeds or plants
from this cata-
logue to the
amount of
\$1.00 or over.
Be sure and
say you want it.

SMALL PACKAGES, AND THOSE GOING A GREAT DISTANCE,
BETTER BE SENT BY MAIL.

PROFITS OF FRUIT CULTURE.

We could go on and show you how it is possible to grow \$1,000 worth of strawberries on a single acre, and other fruits in proportion. But these cases are exceptions and only come when one has had long experience. They are misleading to the novice. Better figure on not getting over one-fourth this amount. But the profits of fruit culture are not all summed up in the dollars and cents we get from them. It is a great pleasure to see the trees and plants grow, and to know that we set them out ourselves. Then there is the pleasure of anticipation. We expect some day to pick luscious fruit from them. And when this day comes, how much better the fruit tastes than that we buy in the market. We have it when we want it. It is fresh and attractive to the eye as well as to the taste. Further than this, we eat more than were we buying it. And this is a good thing. How many farmers' families, even, have all the strawberries they want? Not one in ten. This is too bad, since the farmer has so much land and the poor wife is taxed to know what to get for a variety. It is meat and potatoes 365 days in the year. I wish I had time and space to show how much fruits save time and care for the housewife and help to balance up the ration for the family, thereby promoting health and happiness. But I must stop here, hoping that every farmer who reads this will stop and consider the question for himself.

QUALITY OF OUR STOCK.

We can show more testimonials praising the size and quality of our plants, in proportion to business done, than any other firm in America. If you don't believe Northern New York plants better than the cheap, puny, sickly things grown and sent out from some sections of the East and South, try both of us. We ask those fellows, if they can grow such thrifty strawberry plants down there, why don't they grow their own fruit trees instead of getting them from New York State. It requires good strong soil to produce good plants as well as trees. The truth of it is they can't grow such stocky plants as we, and in order to get trade they cut prices. Our plants being larger, don't crowd so thickly in the row, and hence they cost more to produce. A strawberry plant is valuable in proportion to its size, health and vigor being equal. Every honest man will tell you this. The small, puny plant has to grow to a decent size before it starts runners. The larger plant starts growth quicker, and is not so much affected by careless handling. *We know what we are talking about.* Our plants are grown on soil that has produced four tons of timothy hay and from 13,000 to 15,000 quarts of strawberries to the acre. Our season is later than surrounding sections by two or three weeks. Plants remain dormant and in condition to ship long into May, and will grow and thrive even though your season be well advanced. We do not advise setting plants late, but should you get disappointed and wish plants late in the season, here you can find them.

TERMS AND ADVISE.

Please Read Carefully Before Ordering.

PRICES in this catalogue cancel those of any previous edition. You will notice they are very low when the quality is considered. In some cases we can quote even lower prices when a large number are wanted. We therefore invite correspondence.

HOW TO ORDER. In ordering, use the order sheet. Keep a copy of your order for future reference, should mistakes occur. Write your letter on a separate sheet from the order.

WHEN TO ORDER. We are pleased to receive orders at any time, and always do the best we can to fill them promptly. But orders are filled in rotation as received (except Southern orders, which are filled the first thing as spring opens), and if you wish to be sure and get them in time, send in your order early. It is a great convenience to us, and as an inducement we offer a discount of 5 per cent. from catalogue rates to all who send in their orders, accompanied by the cash, before April 1st.

IT COSTS NO MORE TO SHIP BY MAIL TO CALIFORNIA THAN IT DOES TO
POINTS BUT A FEW MILES DISTANT.

PAYMENTS. Invariably in advance. This is the ordinary rule, and it is a good one. We haven't the time to inquire about the honesty or reliability of so many customers. Of course we hope they are all honest. Furthermore, plants bought on credit for some reason rarely do well. We have been years in building up our business, and are known to the public. As to our reliability, we refer you to Pulaski National Bank, Postmaster, or any business house in Pulaski.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. When the order amounts to \$5 or over, send by Express Order at our expense. Money may also be sent at our risk, but not expense, by New York Draft, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter. Do not send checks on local banks, unless you add 25 cents for collection. Small amounts may be sent in bills, stamps, coin, or postal notes. Neither of these are safe, and must be sent at your risk. Use opaque envelopes or old postals for hiding contents of letters. Wrap postage stamps in oiled paper, to keep from sticking together. Make all remittances payable to L. J. Farmer.

CHARGES PREPAID. Plants by mail must have postage prepaid. Express and freight charges are not usually prepaid, but we have to guarantee that they will be prepaid at the end of the route. The practice of prepaying is becoming quite popular, and we will be pleased to give estimates to all who wish to send money for prepaying charges.

SUBSTITUTION. It sometimes happens that there will be a great call for some particular variety, and the stock becomes exhausted before all orders are filled. In such a case we reserve all right to substitute some other variety that we consider equally valuable; or return the money, as you may wish.

PACKING is done with the greatest care, for which we make no charge. Mail and express orders are packed in moss and wrapped in oiled paper and strong manilla, to go any distance. Large orders by express are packed in light crates or boxes; and freight orders are packed in heavy boxes to stand the rough use they get in handling. We use lots of moss, and the plants arrive fresh and green.

SHIPPING TIME. We store a few plants of certain varieties in cellar for shipping to the far South, all through the winter. Our regular spring season begins about April 1st, and continues till June 1st. As far as possible, plants are shipped the day they are dug. We ship both potted and layer strawberry plants in July and later; and other plants, from October 1st till the ground freezes.

WE WARRANT our plants true to name, and if they do not prove so we will refill the order free of charge or return the money. We warrant them to reach the customer in good condition; and if not we will refill the order, if notified at once. Please bear this in mind when comparing our prices with others. All plants sold by us are subject to these conditions. In no way can we become responsible for your errors, or in any case for a sum greater than the price originally paid for the plants.

CLAIMS for errors, damaged or missing plants, must be made immediately on receipt of plants, and we should be notified at once. When the plants arrive, we should like to know how they look. If not all right, say so; don't wait all summer, and then expect us to rebate for dead plants. We cannot do it. We are always willing to make good all losses for which we are to blame, but cannot be responsible for the errors of others.

CORRESPONDENTS will please give their name, Post Office address, County and State, whenever they have occasion to write. In ordering, please give full shipping directions, and state explicitly by what route to forward, with name of express office and railroad station, if different from post office. Ladies prefix Mrs. or Miss, as the case may be.

Telegraph, Telephone, Express and Money Order Offices, all at Pulaski, N. Y. Address,

The L. J. FARMER NURSERY GO., Pulaski, N. Y.

ORDER EARLY, AND THUS AVOID THE RUSH DURING THE
SHIPPING SEASON.

STRAWBERRIES.

Those marked (Imp.), are pistillate or imperfect in flower and require perfect flowered varieties, those marked (P), to be planted near them. One row of perfects to three rows of pistillates, planted alternately through the field, is sufficient. It is very important that the pistillates and perfects blossom at the same time, else the pistillate blossoms will not be fertilized. Perfect blossomed varieties bear alone, but are not as a rule so hardy and productive.

CARE OF PLANTS ON RECEIPT.

On receipt of plants, open the package and take out the plants. If to be planted at once, wet the roots and merely repack in the damp moss of the package, when they may be taken to the field and kept from the sun while planting. If not ready to plant in a permanent place, wet the roots and open the bundles, spreading the plants out thin so that the earth will touch all the roots; and trench in a moist, partially shaded place. Water daily and shade from the direct rays of the sun, till plants begin to grow. When ready to plant, thoroughly soak the earth about the plants, when they may be taken up in shallow pans, with lots of earth on the roots, and set out where wanted. Treated thus, plants received from a distance are just as good as if taken up from one's own grounds.

SOIL, SETTING OUT AND CULTURE.

Moist, but well drained, land is best for strawberries. Avoid low, wet, boggy places. Cultivate the land in either corn or potatoes thoroughly for two or three years before planting to strawberries. This destroys the white grub and all weed seeds. Plow in the fall and again in the spring, and harrow till the

field is soft as an ash heap. Apply stable manure in the fall, and commercial fertilizers in small quantities two or three times during the growing season. Set the plants in straight rows, three feet apart for garden and five feet apart for field culture, with plants one foot apart in the row. Thus it takes 8,712 plants for an acre in field culture, and 14,520 for the garden. Use the horse cultivator close up to the plants once a week, and hoe as often as possible; at least four times during the season. Cut off the first half dozen runners that start on each plant, then allow the runners to grow and strike root so that the young plants will be about six inches apart all over the surface. Cover the surface with straw, marsh hay, or strawy manure about December 1st, to prevent heaving by frost. Rake the mulch off the plants into the paths early in the spring. Our little book, "Farmer on the Strawberry," gives full instructions on strawberry culture. By mail, 25 cts.



1, Saunders; 2, Leader; 3, Lady Rusk; 4, Manchester; 5, Warfield; 6, VanDeman; 7, Jessie; 8, Edgar Queen; 9, Parker Earle; 10, Bubach; 11, Splendid; 12, Wilson; 13, Beverly; 14, Ignatum; 15, Windsor Chief.

GET UP CLUBS FOR PLANTS AMONG YOUR NEIGHBORS. AND THUS GET
BENEFIT OF BUYING IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

Standard Varieties.

Note. Add 20c. per 100 for postage, if by mail.

VAN DEMAN. (P.) A cross of Capt. Jack and Crescent originating in Arkansas. Fruit is medium large, firm and of a bright, glossy crimson color, selling well in market. Plants are good runners and very productive. A neighbor had one thousand quarts this year from one thousand plants and sold them all before other varieties got were in market for big prices. Season earliest of all. The Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station and others praise it as an extra early market strawberry. Doz., 25c.; 100, 75c.; 1000, \$6.

PARKER EARLE. (P.) Ask our pickers which is the best berry out of over one hundred varieties on our place and they will tell you Parker Earle. One of them picked from a row twenty-five rods long one hundred quarts in one afternoon. We have grown them at the rate of thirteen thousand two hundred quarts to the acre. This berry originated in Texas and is a success in most sections. It will produce as much on an acre as many varieties will on four or five acres and it wants fertilizers and culture in proportion. Failure with this variety can be almost always traced to neglect. Plants very large and heavy rooted, bearing heavy crops of long, narrow berries with a neck. This neck helps in hulling. You can hull three quarts of Parker Earle to one quart of Wilsons, hence Parker Earle is valuable for home use as well as market. Doz., 25c.; 100, 75c.; 1000, \$6.

MICHEL'S EARLY. (P.) An extra early variety, valuable for market on account of its earliness, and as a pollinizer for early pistillates. On rich soil it runs to vines the first year and does not bear a large crop of fruits. It will often pay to allow it to fruit the second year, when the crop is larger. Ripens with Van Deman. Size, medium to large; color, light red; flavor, excellent. Plants extremely vigorous. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, \$3.50.

WARFIELD. (Imp.) Origin, Illinois; being a cross of Wilson and Crescent. Valuable for shipping and canning, being firm and of a rich dark color. Plants small but vigorous runners. Requires rich moist soil to do its best.

Probably the most popular market variety. Use Michels Early or Lovett to fertilize its blossoms. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, \$3.50.

HAVERLAND. (Imp.) One of the most productive varieties in cultivation. Plants vigorous and healthy. Fruit large and very attractive in appearance on account of the bright color and small hull. Endures drouth best of all and is very desirable for near-by markets or home use. It is too soft to ship long distances by express. Season very early. Use Michels Early or Van Deman as a pollinizer. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, \$4.

BUBACH. (Imp.) The most popular market strawberry among all the large varieties. It was the first large strawberry introduced that was also productive. It is rather light colored and soft but brings big prices in market on account of its immense size. Ripens mid-season. Use Lovett or Burt as fertilizer for this. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, \$4.

LOVETT. (P.) A very vigorous growing plant of the Crescent type. The berries are large, firm and of a pleasing appearance. Very desirable for market. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, \$4.

EDGAR QUEEN. (Imp.) The largest of all the strawberries shown by us at the World's Fair. Plants extremely vigorous, resisting blight. Berries irregular in shape but richly colored and brings good prices in market. An improvement on the Bubach which it is bound to succeed when better known.

The most vigorous and productive berry we ever fruited and a great favorite here. Doz., 25c.; 100, 80c.; 1000, \$6.

EUREKA. (Imp.) Enormously productive, firm and desirable for markets. Ripens late. Use Parker Earle to fertilize this and Edgar Queen. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, \$5.

BURT. (P.) Very productive of medium sized berries of secondary flavor. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, \$3.50.

WILSON (P.) and CRESCENT (Imp.) Old standard varieties. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, \$3.50.



WE TAKE ESPECIAL PAINS TO HAVE VARIETIES TRUE TO NAME, AND REFILL ALL ORDERS FOR PLANTS THAT PROVE OTHERWISE.

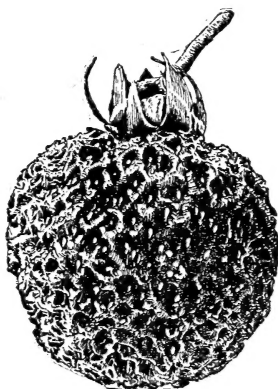
BEEDER WOOD. (P.) Very productive of light colored berries, ripening early, a few days later than Michels. Desirable only for first early nearby markets or home use. Doz., 25c.; 100, 75c.; 1000, \$5.

While the following have some desirable qualities, we see no particular merit possessed by them over the preceding varieties. We list them because certain varieties often do better elsewhere than they do with us. Lady Rusk, Sadie, Cloud, Mrs. Cleveland, Staymans No. 1, Gt. Pacific, Oliver, Walton, Waldron, Sharpless, Mark, Florence, Manchester, Long John, Westbrook, Middlefield, Farnsworth, Hermit, Enhance, Oregon, Miami, Pearl, Jessie, Gandy, Yale, Windsor Chief, Crawford, Edwards Favorite, Princess, Bartons Eclipse, Accomac, Anna Forest, Beverly, Dayton, E. P. Roe, Muskingum, Southard, Swindle, Shuster's Gem, Jucunda Imp, Beauty, Mystic, Sherman, Phillips No. 1, Leader, Auburn, Gillespie, Gov. Hoard, California, Woolverton, Northern Seedling, Kirkwood, Downing, Iowa Beauty, Standard, Jewell, Beebe, Stone's Seedling, Jay Gould. Doz., 25c.; 100, 80c.

Newer Varieties.

THE SPLENDID STRAWBERRY (P.)

We fruited 100 varieties the past season, and Splendid surpassed them all. The plants are strong runners, covering



the surface with deep rooted plants that resist rust better than any variety on our place. You can tell the variety a long distance by its glossy leaves and

fine, vigorous appearance. They had very ordinary care, but produced the largest crop of any variety. The fruit is of a rich glossy color, medium in size and very firm. I think it will become the leading market strawberry. In fact I never was so struck with a new variety. It is introduced at a low price, doz. \$1, 100 \$5. The illustration shows the shape but does not give the pleasing appearance of the fruit. This berry originated in Illinois. The originator says: "The Splendid may not be the largest berry, there may be a better flavored sort; possibly some variety may produce more fruit, but we show our faith by our works when we say we will gladly give \$5 for 5 plants of any staminate strawberry that excels the Splendid in following ten points: Yield, firmness, flavor, size, color, shape, running, resisting frost and drouth, and health of plant. It is doubtful if there is a pistillate that surpasses it in all these points."



Leavenworth, Kan., 7-9, '94.

Splendid. Strong, healthy plant, tall fruit stalks, berry large, firm, fine color, ripens all over, regular, globular, very productive, medium early, makes runners freely, few if any blanks, produced a good crop, valuable.

DR. J. STAYMAN.

Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

I have fruited it twice and can offer it to my customers with great confidence. The plant is a healthy, luxuriant grower, sends out many runners, bears abundantly. The fruit is large and far above the average in quality and appearance. It is desirable either for home use or market.

M. CRAWFORD.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof."

Cuyahoga Falls, O., July 29, '93.

Dear Sir:—My impression was that you did not claim more for the Splen-

WE HAVE GLOWING TESTIMONIALS FROM EVERY STATE IN THE UNION PRAISING OUR PLANTS AND MANNER OF PACKING.

did than it was entitled to, which is something unusual.

Its flavor is better than that of Warfield No. 2, Bubach and Haverland, but no better than Jessie and Beverly.

Its size is above that of the Warfield, and it is among the most productive, equal to Warfield and Bubach.

Yours respectfully,

M. CRAWFORD.

Also, see Mr. Geo. Kellogg's report in "Am. Farm and Horticulturist," July, 1893. He says:

July 3d, on one-fourth sq. rd. Splendid produced 4 qts.

July 3d, on one-fourth sq. rd. Earle produced 2 qts.

July 3d, on one-fourth sq. rd. Wood produced 1½ qts.

July 3d, on one-fourth sq. rd. C. Jack produced 1 qt.

July 3d, on one-fourth sq. rd. Bubach produced ½ qt.

July 3d, on one-fourth sq. rd. Princess produced ½ qt.

June 23d, on one-fourth sq. rd. Splendid produced 4 qts.

June 23d, on one-fourth sq. rd. Bubach produced 3 qts.

Mr. Allen Rowand, Polo, Ill., to whom we shipped the Splendid, said it arrived in better condition than Warfield No. 2.

We do not know of any authorities in Horticulture that are more accurate and conservative than Mr. Crawford and Mr. Kellogg. Both are widely known.

We think a discriminating public will prefer their testimony to any gushing descriptions or rose-colored claims we might make."

Price of plants \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

LADY THOMPSON. (P.) This berry was originated in Wayne county, N. C., by a Mr. Thompson, whose name it bears, and is described as follows by the disseminator:

It is most satisfactory, and after testing it fully, I am well pleased with it and find it by far the best paying berry we now have. It has more good points than any berry I have ever seen, being early, very large, a perfect bloomer and a good grower and shipper. Has perfect shape, good color, fine flavor, and is just the berry we have been looking for for twenty years. It has come to stay and will take care of itself in the meantime, if given a fair show-

ing. I picked at the rate of 10,000 quarts per acre the past spring, 1893. This may seem an exaggeration, but I expect to do the same again the coming season.

Since writing the foregoing I have shipped the Lady Thompson another season, and my experience has not only confirmed my good opinion of its merits, but increased them. It has proven its adaptability to adverse as well as favorable surroundings. We have had an unusually dry season and while the other varieties of berries succumbed to the drouth and many plants died, the Lady Thompson held up and yielded a good crop of fine berries. First shipments were made (in North Carolina) April 6th.

The following is a copy of some of the telegrams which were sent to shippers of the Lady Thompson strawberry. The writer has read these telegrams and can testify that they are genuine and all sent during April and May, 1894:

From Porter Brothers & Co., New York:—Your Lady Thomson berries sold forty to fifty, others twenty to thirty-five.

From Geo. Allison & Co., New York:—Lady Thomson berries sold forty to fifty, others thirty to thirty-five.

From G. W. Jude, New York:—Lady Thomson forty cents, others twenty-five to thirty.

From R. W. Dixon & Son, New York:—The Lady Thomson cases at 25 cents, others at 10 cents.

From Redfield & Son, Philadelphia:—Lady Thomson sold for forty cents, other varieties twenty-five and thirty-five.

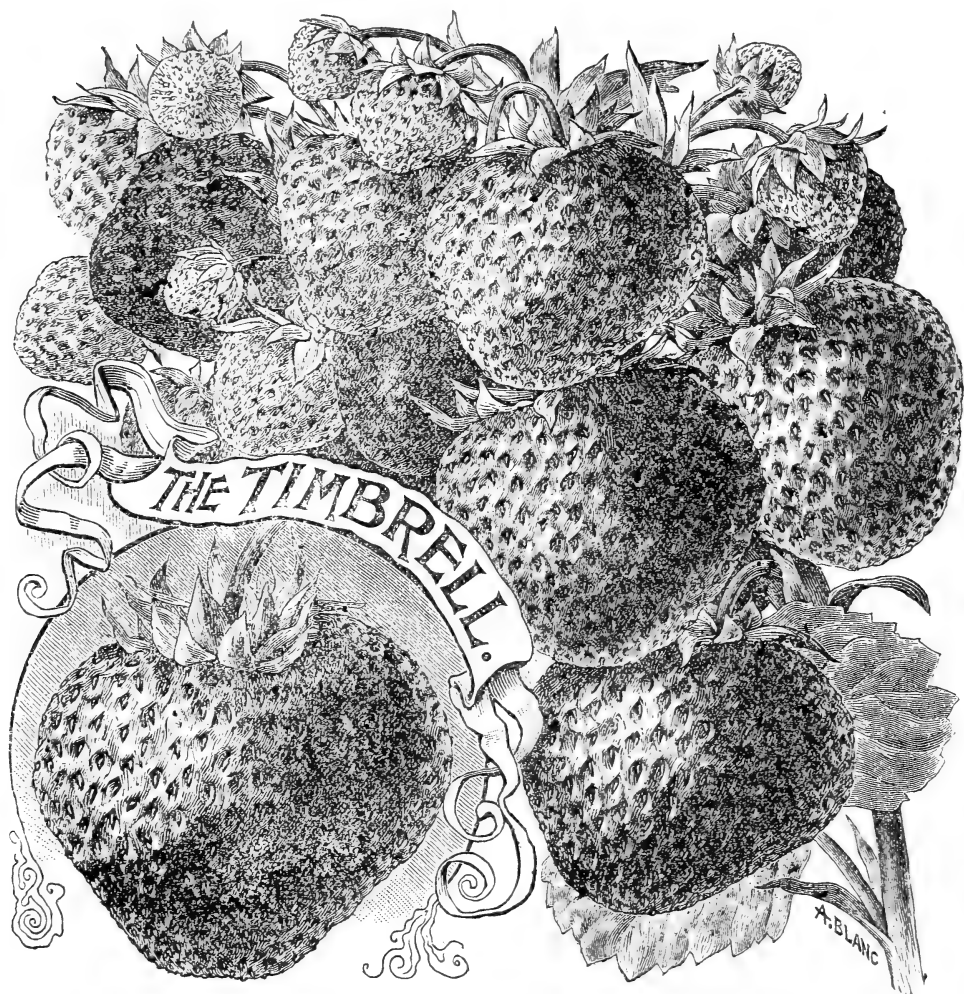
From J. F. Thompson & Co., Boston:—Lady Thomson sold for forty-five, others thirty.

From H. A. Brady & Co. Baltimore: Lady Thomson sold forty, others twenty-seven to thirty.

Doz., 50c.; 100, \$3; 1000, \$20.

TIMBRELL. (Imp.) The reports on Timbrell disagree somewhat. Some say the color is good; some say it is unattractive. All seem to agree, however, that it is very productive of large, rich, high flavored fruit very desirable for home use and markets that appreciate quality. E. S. Carman, of Rural New Yorker, says: "As judged by me Tim-

WHY NOT BUY YOUR PLANTS OF AN EXPERT, AND THUS BE SURE OF GETTING WHAT YOU ORDER.



brell is the best berry, all things considered, I have ever tried. Were I confined to but one berry it would be Timbrell." Doz., 50c.; 100, \$3; 1000, \$20.

GREENVILLE. (Imp.) Is an improved Bubach. Fruit is of same size, shape and general appearance, except color, which is better than Bubach. It is becoming very popular. Doz., 30c.; 100, \$1; 1000, \$5.

MARSHALL. (P.) Our plants are very large and vigorous but have not fruited yet. Reports are very good concerning this berry. The originator says: "The berries are very large, four-

teen filling a basket; color very dark crimson throughout; fine flavor and fine grain, and good keeper, which commends it for garden or market purposes. Plants are vigorous; stands twenty to twenty-two inches high; blossom perfect; foliage sufficient to protect blossoms from frost. I will sell a limited number of plants for \$10 per dozen." This was in the spring of 1892. We have a large stock of these plants, and make the following low prices: Twelve for \$1, 100 for \$5, 1000 for \$40.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC. (P.) A seedling of Crescent and Sharpless. It

I BELIEVE IN TESTING A FEW NEW KINDS EVERY YEAR. OLD VARIETIES ARE MORE SUBJECT TO DISEASE.

is said to inherit productiveness from the former and large size from the latter. The best authorities claim great things for it. A leading grower says: "The berry is firm, splendidly colored, and of the highest excellence. The plant makes runners freely, and is vigor and health itself. In many places this variety is taking the place of all others for a variety that is at once very early, extremely productive, and a most excellent shipping berry. Combining with these three rare qualities a fine flavor, it is a noted acquisition to the strawberry list. Here it is a distinct and pronounced success. Being a staminate, it is an excellent pollinizer for early pistillates." Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.

RIO. This being the earliest and most beautiful, has been well tried now North and South, and seems to succeed everywhere we have heard of. It is wonderfully productive, and ripens up evenly. Once in a while the larger ones are fan-shaped, with a beautiful green double calyx. It is the best shipper. Its beautiful bright scarlet color makes it a favorite with all. It not only has color, but quality. Space will not allow us to say much on this berry; but we give you a few testimonials. There is hardly an agricultural journal published but what has had some one speak well of Rio. M. A. Thayer, the most prominent fruit grower of Wisconsin, cuts it short and good for 1894, as follows: "Rio.—Early, dark, good quality, fine, productive, large calyx, attractive. This is after four years trial." Doz., 50c.; 100, \$3.

Additional varieties: Ivanhoe, Belle, Cyclone, No Name, doz., 50c.; 100, \$3. Henry Ward Beecher, Mary, doz., \$1; 100, \$5. Princeton Chief, doz., 50c.

New Introductions.

Descriptions by originators or disseminators.

ELEANOR (P.) The Eleanor is one of a number of chance seedlings found in Atlantic County, New Jersey. Careful testing and fruiting proved it to be the best of the lot and a plant of wonderful promise, which subsequent growth and fruiting has fully confirmed. Among known varieties this is one of the very earliest, ripening with Crystal City and ahead of Michel's Early. In size the berry is very large,

ranking with Sharpless, Gandy and other large varieties in this respect. It retains its size well to the last picking. It resembles Wilson in shape and is of a pleasing scarlet color, very bright and attractive, coloring evenly all over, with no white tip; flesh firm and of a very good quality. The plant does one good to look at, being large and of vigorous growth, foliage abundant and healthy with not a sign of rust or other disease about it, though other varieties adjoining were burned to the ground and ruined under the trying South Jersey sun. It is exceedingly productive and the past season bore a very profitable crop of fruit in the face of discouraging circumstances, viz., extremely dry weather whilst the fruit was setting followed by excessive rainfall during the first ten days of ripening, and this, too, on poor soil and under very ordinary field culture. The blossoms are perfect.

Taken all in all the Eleanor may be regarded as the earliest large berry and the most productive early berry yet introduced, and will be valued accordingly. We are confident it will be gladly welcomed both by market growers and the family gardener, and, certainly they will not be disappointed with it.

Doz., \$2; 100, \$10.

BRANDYWINE. (P.) Crawford says: The plant is remarkably vigorous, of large size, and as hardy and healthy as any ever sent out. An experienced grower in New England says it is the easiest variety to transplant he ever saw. It sends out many strong runners and produces fruit in abundance. It has a perfect blossom, and its fruit colors all over as well as the best. Its season is rather late, and every berry usually comes to maturity. It has a large, green calyx that adds to the attractiveness of the fruit. The berries are very large, nearly always of regular, conical form; color, bright glossy red, which extends to the center; flesh, firm and of very excellent quality. The seeds are but slightly imbedded, which, with its firmness, will enable it to bear carrying to a distant market. Its great productiveness, very large size, beauty of form and color, firmness and high quality will make it a desirable variety for any purpose. I do not know of any fault, nor do I know of any other sort yet offered that possesses all the desirable qualities in such great perfection.

SIX TO TWELVE PLANTS OF A NEW KIND, IF CAREFULLY NURSED, WILL
MAKE 100 TO 500 NEW PLANTS IN ONE YEAR.

It is seldom that I give advice, but I will say that as one dollar will buy twelve healthy plants next April, which may be increased to one thousand during the season, I believe it to be one of the best opportunities ever offered to put a dollar where it will bring great returns.

Doz., \$1; 100, \$5.

GARDNER. (P.) Its History.—This berry was found growing wild in one of our Red Cedar Groves, six years ago. When found, there were but four plants. The large berries on plants growing in solid sod attracted our attention. We thought that a variety that would yield such stems of large berries in sod, would do pretty well cultivated, and we have not been disappointed. It is a staminate variety; plants very stocky and large, averaging from 16 to 18 inches in height. It fruits very heavy. Is a berry shaped about like the Crescent, but very much larger, and holds its size down to the last picking better than any variety we have ever grown. Ripens very early. It is a fast runner, entirely covering the ground in one season, set three feet apart in rows and rows three and one-half feet apart. Flavor, very rich, nearest the wild strawberry flavor of any variety we have ever grown.

Doz., \$2; 100, \$10.

WESTON. (Imp.) This already noted variety I have grown four years, and it received a long test at its eastern home before it came into my hands. It originated with E. A. & E. L. Weston, Susquehanna county, Pa., growers of many years' experience, and has been one of their money-makers in a fancy market. The plant, a strong, thrifty grower of the Greenville class, is especially healthy and hardy—one of the persistent, iron-clad sorts that flourish without special care and are adapted to succeed well upon a great variety of soils and in all sections. Those who see it are at once attracted by its neat appearance and the handsome bluish lustre of its roundish-cupped foliage,—whence comes the name "Blue Vine," by which the variety is locally known. A moderately vigorous runner, it makes just plants enough to form a good fruiting row for large crops, without thinning, of fruit that can be easily seen, one of its merits being the setting of plants so far apart and standing so erect

that the fruit is given free access to sun and air, and the berries are not hidden from sight by the foliage, though they are shielded by it sufficiently from the hot sun. The berry is quite regular in form, of good size and bright, attractive color, with seeds prominent. It ships well, and both appearance and quality are sufficient to win it a place in any market. It ripens in mid-season, holding out unusually well till late, and will take high rank for productiveness. The blossom is large and pistillate.

At the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, last year, the Weston was named as one of the best six out of eighty new varieties tested, and is reported as follows by Profs. Taft and Gladden, in Bulletins 100 (August, 1893) and 106 (February, 1894): "Fruit large, broad conical, somewhat ridged, bright scarlet color; flesh medium dark; productiveness 9.8; quality 8; firmness 8.5. Plants very strong and healthy. Crop held out best of any variety."

Doz., \$2; 100, \$12.

SUNNYSIDE. (Imp.) Originator's description:

The following points show the superiority of the Sunnyside over all other berries now grown:

1st—It is the latest, ripens here in Mass. about July 1st.

2d—It is very vigorous and never rusts.

3d—It is immensely productive.

4th—It is a most excellent shipper.

5th—It is by all odds the handsomest berry ever exhibited, and would be selected among a hundred varieties as the most showy berry.

In the spring of 1892 I sent a few plants to the New York Experiment Station at Geneva. It was tested with 40 other varieties, among which were Beder Wood, Barton's Eclipse, Haverland and Warfield. The following is their report for 1893:

(From Reading, Mass.) Blossoms about with Sharpless. Season late, lasting about two weeks. Fruit medium to large, fair quality, firm, bright scarlet color. Foliage first-class; runners abundant; stem long. In productiveness Sunnyside heads the list of the varieties fruited at the Station this season. The merits of no berry can be properly estimated from one season's trial, and the Sunnyside must be tested further and compared with standard sorts be-

BEGINNERS SHOULD CONFINE THEMSELVES MOSTLY TO WELL TRIED STANDARD VARIETIES.

fore we can decide definitely as to its merits in this locality. The indications are that it may prove worthy of introduction as a late market berry.

1894 Report.—This was the most productive variety on the list at this Station in 1893. It was found necessary to use the ground where it stood for another purpose, and therefore it was not fruited here this year. Doz., \$2; 100, \$8.

HOLLAND. (Imp.) Originated in Arkansas. The disseminator says:

"The tendency is to 'Big Berries,' and because of this feeling I have the honor of introducing a grand new berry, called the 'Holland.' Originated here four years ago, and while it has not been tested outside of its home, its general character assures it a universal success. A rank, upright grower, of the Sharpless type of foliage, a strong plant maker, and wonderfully productive of extra large fruit. It is different from most of the large berries already on the standard list, in that it holds its size to the last pickings; all are large to very large. Form round to oblong, positively no coxcomb or ill-shaped fruit. Ripens with Crescent, color crimson and dark red clear through, not white inside and hollow, like many others. A firm, good shipper. It has a pistillate blossom. Altogether a very desirable new sort, and at the low price it is being sent out, everybody ought to plant it. It belongs to the 'Giant Type' of strawberries, such as Marshall, Mary, and H. W. Beecher. I call these the 'Big 4,' and no doubt they are the four largest strawberries in existence, and are all grand sorts." Doz., \$1; 100, \$5.

BRUNETTE. (P) Origin, Indiana. The originator says: "This variety in its combination of delicious flavor and

beauty, has probably taken a step in advance of any variety now generally cultivated. Its berries are of a dark red color, round, and almost invariably perfect; without any white tip, quite firm, flower perfect, a strong grower and as free from rust as any variety now cultivated. Its berries have been sold only in Muncie, where they have invariably brought from three to five cents per quart more than the best Havellands and Bubachs on account of their superior quality. For two seasons, invalids in Muncie have sent regularly three miles into the country to its originator for Brunette berries, because they claimed it was the only variety they could eat with impunity. Prof. J. Troop, of the Indiana Experiment Station, has placed it at the head of all varieties at that station for delicious flavor."

W. J. Green, of Ohio Exp. Sta., says: "The Brunette has done finely for us this season. It is the finest berry for home use with which I am acquainted. It would also sell well in the market, but with us is not highly productive. It produces more than Henderson and Prince of Berries and equals them in prolificacy. I shall plant it almost exclusively for my own family use, as we find nothing else that suits us as well." In the strawberry bulletin from the Michigan Agricultural College for last year, Prof. Taft says of it: "Fruits large, round, conical, regular; very dark crimson color, seeds sunken, flesh dark, productiveness 8, quality 9.5, firmness 9, berry very attractive in appearance." Doz., \$1; 100, \$5.

Hayes Prolific, Hilton, Gem, doz. \$1. Bisel, doz. 50 c.

TESTIMONIALS.

PATTAN, Pa., April 28, 1894.
The plants to hand yesterday in good condition.
JNO. F. THOMAS.

BORDEAUX, Tenn., April 26, 1894.
I received the Parker Earl and Michel's Early strawberry plants in splendid condition. All except one are growing fine. Thank you for good count and good strong plants.
H. J. FULKERTH.

GLOBE DEMOCRAT OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 14, 1894.
I have read with great interest your treatise on the strawberry, admiring your pluck in succeeding in the business under the difficulties spoken of. The manner of your driving an idea is also appreciated.
BEN R. FOSTER, care Globe Democrat.

ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., May 21, 1894.
Please to pardon an oversight in my not acknowledging the receipt of the plants. We planted them and I am happy to say all are living, except two and are fine large plants. We had also a taste of the fruit.
IDA M. SALMOND.

SOUTH NORFOLK, Ct., May 21, 1894.
I thought that I would report on the package of plants sent. They arrived all right.
CLIFFORD L. KEDNEY.

KINDERHOOK, N. Y., April 26, 1894.
Plants received this p. m. in good shape.
Resp., E. VANALSTYNE.

FARMERS VALLEY, Pa., May 4, 1894.
Plants received all right and in good shape.
O. N. PALMER.

HERE ARE A FEW OUT OF MANY UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED THE PAST SEASON.

HYDE PARK, Vt., May 29, 1894.
I received your plants all right and in good shape, have them all set out. The plants looked nice and fresh.
PHILIP E. LEPAGE.

DETROIT, Mich., April 26, 1894.
The plants sent me by express as per my order (No. 1810) were duly received in good condition.
HENNY KEMP.

BYNUM, Ind., May 19, 1894.
I received strawberry plants in fine condition. Set them out one week ago and every plant is lying.
GEO. W. HANKINS.

EAST NORWICH, N. Y., May 17, 1894.
Plants received May 11th in fine order. Many thanks for large strong plants, also the extra grape vine.
(MISS) M. G. KITTLE.

WENHAM, Mass., May 11th, 1894.
Have received the strawberries and raspberries all right. Thanks for extra plants.
I. L. BURNHAM.

(Mr. Burnham ordered 1 doz. each of every variety of strawberry, raspberry and blackberry we grow, about 150 kinds.)

RICHMOND, Mass., May 7, 1894.
Your packing is excellent.
A. G. SHARP.

BEACHVILLE, Tenn., 5-8, 1894.
Strawberries all right and received in good condition.
J. S. STOCKETT.

KEARNEY, N. J., May 8, 1894.
I received by mail my order, 1894, for plants. The plants were in good order and I am much pleased with them.

HARRY J. BURNETTS.
INDEPENDENCE, Kansas, May 3rd, 1894.
The strawberry plants were received in good condition and are set out.
WATSON STEWART.

WESTHAMPTON, Mass., April 30, '94.
The plants ordered of you came this evening and the strawberry plants were the finest I ever received. Thanks for liberal count.
ORVILLE FLINT.

FREMONT, N. H., Feb 24, '94.
I have a call for a few hundred Schaffers. Those I bought of you in 1891 proved very satisfactory.
GEO. F. BEEDE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 24, '94.
The plants came to hand to-day and seem to be all right.
SMITH & POWELL CO.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1894.
I am glad to say your stock is always first class and the Fay Currants you sent last season were extra quality. My experience in the past, after ordering stock from many nurseries, is to stay with a reliable firm when I find one. Every advertiser sells the best quality but there is a great variation in the best quality of different firms.
C. W. BEMAN.

TOVELE CITY, Utah, April 2, '94.
Yesterday the strawberry plants arrived safely.
GEORGE DIETHELM.

NORWALK, Ohio, April 24, 1894.
Plants you sent me arrived in good order. Accept thanks for liberal count.
E. F. SEAMANS.

TAKOMA PARK, Wash., D. C., April 26, '94.
I neglected acknowledging the strawberry plants, which came in good order and are growing nicely. Accept my thanks.
MRS. J. O. DORSEY.

FIRTH, Mo., April 17, 1894.
I received the package of strawberries yesterday. They were green and fresh.
J. W. LICHTENTHALER.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., April 6, 1894.
We received the strawberry plants, which came safely. Thanking you very kindly,
MISS BLANCHE FENERBACH.

PLANTERSVILLE, S. C., April 4, '94.
The strawberry plants you sent last month are growing finely, and several of them are in bud. Thank you for sending me such fine plants.
A. B. WESTON.

KINCARDINE, Ont., Can., April 30, '94.
I received from you 6 Michels and 12 Parker Earle. Planted and growing nicely.
ISRAEL IEATER.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., May 12, 1894.
Plants came yesterday all O. K. Order 2103.
H. J. BLADWIN.

NORTH TEMESCAL, Calif., March 30, '94.
Your strawberry plants arrived in fine condition, and am much pleased with them.
FRANCES BUCKLEY.

PLEASANT HILL, La., March 24, 1894.
The strawberry plants received, and I am delighted. In setting them I followed instructions given in your valuable book, "Farmer on the Strawberry," and they appear to be growing finely.
MRS. H. W. BURTON.

OTTAWA, Kansas, April 10, 1894.
I received the 100 plants of Parker Earle, and in good condition. I am well pleased with them.
S. ERICKSON.

RIPON, Wis., April 11, 1894.
The plants I bought of you last year and the year before, are all doing well.
MRS. E. A. ST. JOHN.

MT. DORA, Florida, Oct. 8, 1894.
Plants received in good order; four days enroute.
E. D. PUTNEY.

BLUFFTON, Ind.
I received the strawberry plants all right, and they were very nice.
H. T. DuBOIS.

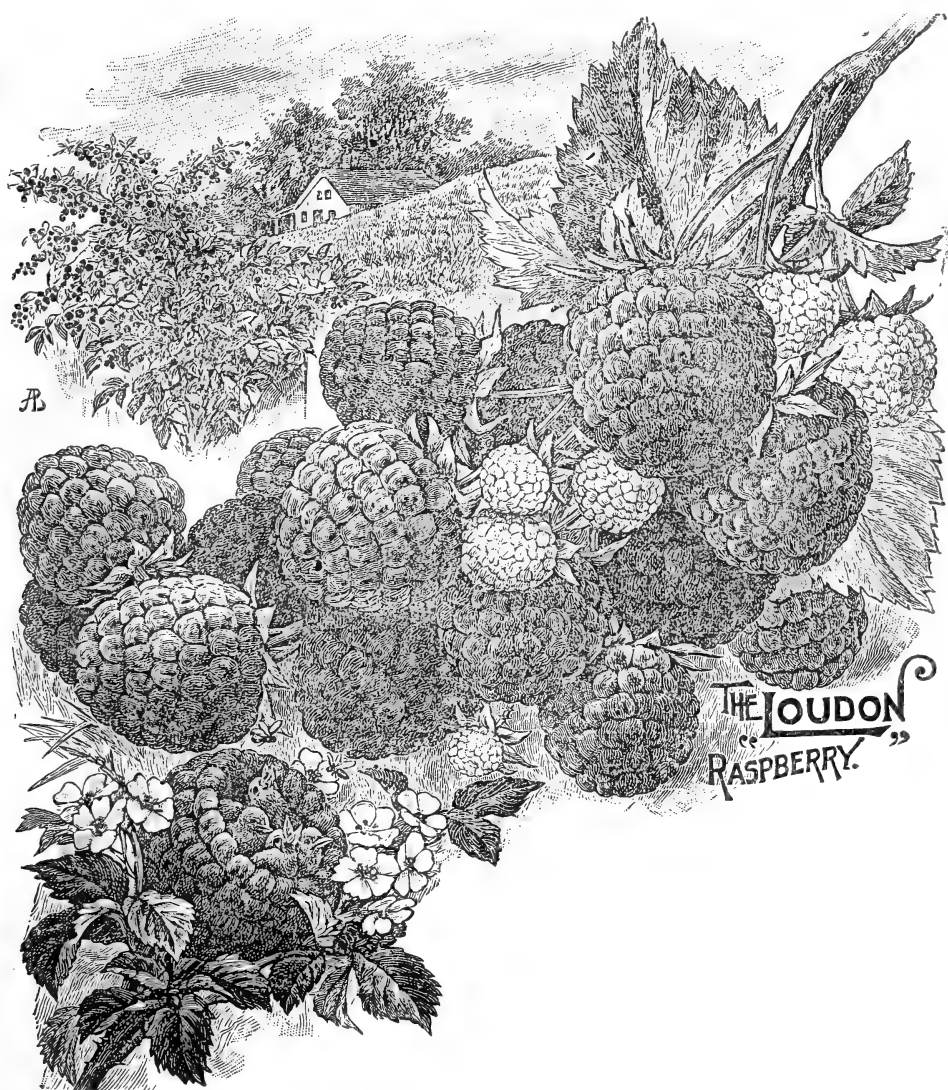
HAZLETON, Iowa, May 21, 1894.
Plants came to-day in fine shape, good count—good all over. You have choice stock, and I will know where to send when I wish to get what I order. Among the various orders coming to me during the last four years, this is the best filled of any yet received. I heartily send thanks. Respectfully,
M. E. BIRCHARD.

RASPBERRIES.

CULTURE. Rather loose, porous soil is best for the raspberry. For reds, set in rows five feet apart and two feet apart in row. Cultivate only one way. Hoe down all weeds and suckers that spring up, except a narrow row of canes for next year's fruiting. Don't allow the suckers to grow and form a wide, matted row; narrow rows alone are fruitful. 4000 to the acre. For black and purple caps, set in rows six or seven feet apart with plants three feet apart in the rows. Plant potatoes or beans in rows between, and between plants in row. Keep clean of weeds and nip off new growth when one foot high the first year. The second year nip back when two feet high and when the laterals get long enough, bend to the ground and bury the tip so they will root and hold the plant in place and prevent its breaking and twisting off by the wind. In the spring cut back both

TOO MUCH NITROGENOUS FERTILIZERS, SUCH AS FARM MANURES, ETC.,
CAUSE A WEAK UNPRODUCTIVE PLANT.

red and blackcap raspberries from one-third to two-thirds. This severe pruning causes less fruit to set and it develops to largest size and brings good prices. If anthracnose affects your plantation it may be held in check by the bordeaux mixture sprayed on the bushes early in the spring and at intervals of two weeks during the season. A good way to prevent it is to pick but two crops from your bushes and then plow under. Fertilize your raspberries highly and give best culture first year and thus get a big growth that will bear a paying crop. Always burn trimmings and old wood soon as cut out, as the spores of anthracnose harbor in them. I believe in cutting out old wood as soon as crop is harvested. Raspberries at dozen rates will be sent by mail free of charge. At 100 rates add 30c. for 50 plants and 50c. for 100 plants to pay postage. The same will apply to Blackberries, 1 yr. Currants, Gooseberries and Grapes.



YOUR FAMILY WILL EAT \$100 TO \$200 WORTH OF FRUIT IF YOU CROW IT.
IF YOU DON'T GROW IT THEY WONT GET IT.

Red Varieties.

ROYAL CHURCH. Doz. \$1; 100 \$5.

CUTHBERT. The most popular of all red raspberries. Canes not entirely hardy but productive where hardy. Berries very large, light colored and firm, especially adapted for market. We have an immense stock of plants. Doz. 35c; 100, \$1; 1,000, \$8.

MARLBORO. While Cuthbert is late, Marlboro is early. Otherwise the fruit is quite similar. The canes of Marlboro are not so vigorous as Cuthbert but are very productive. In one section Marlboro does best; in another Cuthbert. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

CAROLINE. White or cream colored. Berries very soft and delicate and must be used same day as picked. Enormously productive and hardy. Extremely valuable for home use but too soft for market. Dozen, 50 c.; 100, \$2; 1,000, \$15.

GOLDEN QUEEN. A yellow raspberry just like Cuthbert in everything but color; a great favorite. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

Thompson's Early Prolific, doz. 50c., 100 \$2.

Turner, Brandywine, Hansell; doz. 35c., 100 \$1.

LOUDON (new.) Originated by F. W. Loudon, of Wisconsin. Claimed to be hardier and better than Cuthbert, by the best authorities. We put out 100 plants for our own use last fall, having great faith in the variety. E. S. Carman, editor of Rural New Yorker, says:

It seems to be about the right time to place before our readers anything of importance we may have learned about new kinds of raspberries during the past season. Among reds, the Cuthbert, introduced about fifteen years ago, has generally held the first place as a hardy late variety. Trials of the past season lead us to hope that a more valuable kind will be found in the Loudon. Plants were sent to us in early May of 1892, by F. W. Loudon, of Wisconsin, and set out here in a rather poor sandy loam. May 10 Mr. Loudon wrote: "I have fruited it for six years. It is a seedling of Turner crossed with Cuthbert. The berry is large, color beautiful. It yields 200 bushels to the acre, and may be shipped to New Orleans in good shape."

Our first notes were taken July 10. "The Loudon, as judged by this—is the best hardy late red we have tried. The plants did not suffer at all by the past winter—one of the severest known. The berry ripens about with Cuthbert. It has advantages over Cuthbert. The berries average larger, the drupes larger. They cling to the stem and do not crumble when picked. The shape is broadly conical, the color nearly that of Cuthbert, perhaps a little brighter. The berries are very firm, which may not so well be said of those of Cuthbert. It is among the heaviest yielders we have tried.

July 14.—Loudon is the finest hardy red we know of. Some of the berries are nearly round, some are decidedly conical, more so than those of Cuthbert. When ready to pick, the color is a bright red, the berry firm. When dead ripe, the color is a darker red, but not at all purple.

August 1.—Now that Cuthberts are gone, Loudon is still bearing.

The only further comment we have to make is that the canes are vigorous and virtually thornless, the foliage luxuriant and healthy.

Price of strong plants, 50c. each; doz., \$5.

MILLER. (New.) Originated in Delaware and thus described by a prominent grower there.

The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as Cuthbert, rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up the immense crops of fruit with which it loads itself.

As compared with Cuthbert and Thompson, growing in the same field, it has never yet shown any signs of winter killing, whilst these have both suffered the past mild winter considerably. Berry is as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season, round in shape, color bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety, core very small, does not crumble, making it the firmest and best shipping berry in existence; has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich fruity flavor entirely its own. The time of ripening is with the very earliest, the first picking being with Thompson's Early, June 11th, the Miller producing double the quantity of berries at each

**DID YOU SEE FARMER'S GREAT COLLECTION OF STRAWBERRIES
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.**

picking that Thompson's did, in the same field under the same conditions, continuing until August 3d—Thompson having been gone three weeks—fully as prolific as Cuthbert. It does not seem particular as to soil, having been fruited on light sandy, gravelly and heavy clay soils, with equal success. To sum up in conclusion, it possesses the following points of superiority as compared with other varieties:

- 1st. Ripens with the earliest.
 - 2d. Productiveness equal to any.
 - 3d. Has no equal as shipper.
 - 4th. Perfectly hardy.
 - 5th. Quality unsurpassed.
 - 6th. Attractive color.
- 40c. each; doz., \$4.

Black Cap Raspberries.

PALMER. The best early black cap we have ever fruited. Supposed to be a cross between Souhegan and Gregg. First fruited in 1882, and has withstood 32 degrees below zero without injury. Ripens with Souhegan, and produces twenty-five per cent. more fruit. The claims for Palmer are Iron Clad hardiness, early ripening, large size, good quality and wonderful productiveness, having yielded one hundred and twenty bushels per acre and all ripe before the first picking of Gregg. Doz. 50c.; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.

GREGG. The largest and latest of all the black caps. Very productive and valuable for market purposes. Not quite so hardy as Ohio, but more valuable for fresh use. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

TYLER. An old standard early sort, esteemed yet in many sections for its earliness and productiveness. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

OHIO. The great evaporating raspberry. Too seedy for fresh use or market when you can get Palmer or Gregg. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

HILBORN. A variety from Canada, where it is esteemed for its hardiness and productiveness. It has proven the most productive and profitable of all at the Geneva, N. Y., Exp. Station. Doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.50.

Lovett, Kansas, Smith, Winona, Earhart: doz., 50c.; 100, \$2.50. Other varieties at lowest rates.

SCHAFFER'S COLOSSAL. This is truly a giant in growth and productiveness, being the largest and most productive raspberry we have ever fruited. Purple color, or dark red. Very desirable for drying and canning. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

COLUMBIAN. This berry has been tested at the stations and in many other places and pronounced the most productive berry in cultivation. We have seen the canes, which are the largest we ever saw, and have seen the evaporated fruit and tasted the canned fruit. We pronounce it the most valuable raspberry for home use and canning we ever saw. Those who fail to secure a few plants will miss a good thing.

The accompanying illustration is



IT MAKES US SICK TO SEE THE OLD CUTS OF SHARPLESS, BUBACH, EUREKA, ETC., USED BY PROGRESSIVE (?) DEALERS TO REPRESENT NEW VARIETIES.

from a photograph, taken July 31, 1894, of the original bush, past nine years of age and as vigorous, thrifty and productive as ever. It is a seedling of the Cuthbert, grown near the Gregg black-cap raspberry, and believed to be a cross between the two.

The following points show the superiority of the Columbian over all other berries now grown:

1. It is a most vigorous grower, canes ten to sixteen feet in length and often over an inch in diameter, strong and woody, color light green, changing to bright red in autumn.

2. Its foliage is very handsome and healthful, light green in color, retaining its health and hue until killed by autumn frosts.

3. Its roots are large and spreading and penetrate the soil to a great depth,

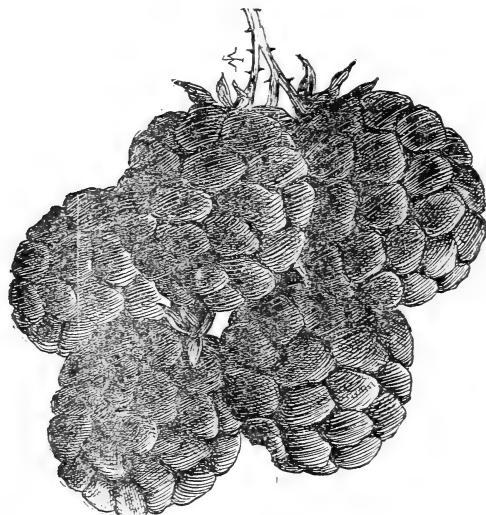
superior to any other for the following reasons: It holds its form better; Is of a more beautiful color; Is sweeter and richer in flavor; Shrinks less in processing.

8. It makes a fine evaporated berry retaining color, form and flavor in a most remarkable degree, and selling for fully one third more than other berries.

9. Its fruiting season is very uniform, extending from July 12 to August 15, and maintaining its high quality to the last.

10. Its manner of fruiting is peculiar to itself, each berry growing upon a separate stem from two to four inches long, from which it is removed without crumbling.

11. It is a most excellent shipper; never crumbling or crushing either in handling or transportation.



Columbian Raspberry.

thus enabling it to resist drouth successfully.

4. It propagates readily from the tips, and never suckers from the roots.

5. It is very hardy, enduring 28° below zero without harm.

6. Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter; shape somewhat conical; color dark red bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem and will dry on the bush if not picked; seeds small and deeply imbedded in a rich juicy pulp, with a distinct flavor of its own, making a most delicious table berry.

7. For canning purposes it is much



L. J. Farmer, Introducer.

12. It finds a ready market, over 20,000 quarts sold for family use during the past season and some orders could not be supplied.

13. It is wonderfully prolific, yielding over 8,000 quarts to the acre. 3,500 bushes produced on an average of 5 quarts each or 17,500 quarts.

50c. each; doz., \$5; 100, \$30.

GOLDEN JAPANESE MAYBERRY
\$1 each; smaller size, 60c.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY, 10c.
each; doz., 75c.

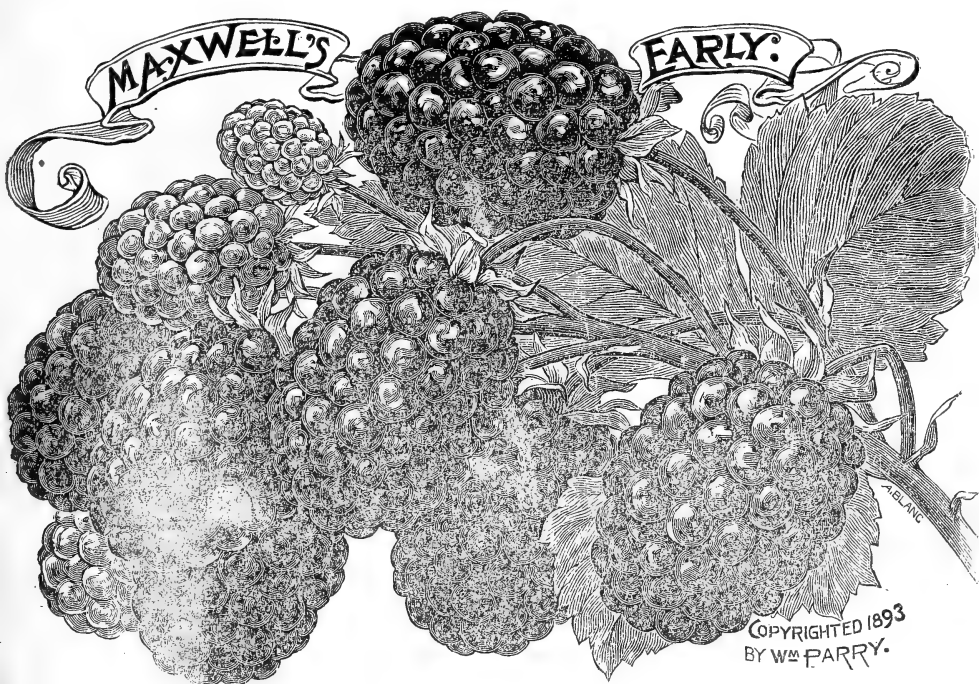
LOTTA, 50c. each; doz., \$5.

SEND US THE NAMES OF PEOPLE LIABLE TO BUY PLANTS. A FEW
GOOD ONES, NOT A LOT OF DEADHEADS.

BLACKBERRIES.

CULTURE. Blackberries require a deep soil, well drained and porous. They won't thrive on heavy, wet clay. Make the rows seven feet apart, and set plants two or three feet apart in the rows. Cultivate one way, and keep all suckers down by cutting off even with the surface. Cultivate shallow to prevent breaking the roots. Every broken root sends up a sucker to interfere in cultivation. When the canes encroach on the path, mow off with scythe. Mulch during picking season to conserve moisture. Blackberries produce, on an average, 100 bu. to the acre, and are profitable if market is not filled with wild ones. Cut the canes back every spring, and thus get larger fruit.

We have an immense stock of the standard varieties and can quote low rates on large quantities.



SNYDER. The standard early sort; very productive and hardy. Requires good soil. Doz. 50 c.; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.

STONE'S HARDY. What Snyder is among early blackberries, Stone's Hardy is among late. Doz. 50 c.; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.

TAYLOR. Our favorite blackberry for the table. Canes of a yellowish tint vigorous and hardy. Berries are long, bright colored and sweet, the sweetest berry we grow. Plants of this variety are in great demand. Doz. 50 c., 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.

LAWTON. The old standard for the garden and fancy market. Berries are nearly an inch in diameter. Canes not hardy in New York state but in the latitude of Philadelphia and further south hardy and productive. Doz. 50 c.; 100 \$1.50.

Erie, Minnewaski and Ancient Briton, doz., 50 c.; 100, \$2.50.

KITTATINY. Very popular in many sections for market. Berry large and showy. Doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.50.

DORCHESTER. Doz., 50 cents; 100, \$1.50.

WE WOULD LIKE THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF PATRONS WHO HAVE BOUGHT
EACH YEAR SINCE WE BEGUN BUSINESS.

WACHUSETTS THORNLESS. A valuable variety for home use. Canes vigorous, without thorns. Berries small but produced in great abundance on rich soil. Doz., 50 cents; 100, \$1.50.

ELDORADO blackberry is described as a very vigorous grower, free from mildew, rust or double blossom, enormously productive, even harder than Snyder; fruit large to very large, excellent quality, free from core.

It originated in Ohio, and has been tested at many of the experiment stations in several states and in Canada. It has been exposed to very low temperature, and has never been winter killed in the least, always producing an immense crop of the most delicious fruit,

ripening with the early varieties. 30c. each; \$2.50 per doz.

MAXWELL'S EARLY. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of a blackberry as large or larger than Wilson's Early and ripening as early as Early Harvest, and this is claimed for Maxwell's Early. Very large, sweet, rich, luscious, melting in your mouth; no core whatever; very productive; ripens before strawberries are gone, or at least same time with Lucretia Dewberry and Early Harvest Blackberry, and is three times as large as the latter. Bush a low, strong, stocky grower, free from rust, double blossom or other disease. 15c. each; doz., \$1.

Older, Lovetts, Lucretia Dewberry, 15c. each; doz., \$1.

CURRENTS.

CULTURE. Select a rich, moist, clay loam. Use lots of barn manure on the crops that are to precede currants. Then when set out they will start right off and make a vigorous growth. Do not use too much nitrogenous manure after plants are set. Plenty of potash makes the fruit. Set the plants in rows five feet apart and three feet in the row. Keep clean of weeds and grass the first year and afterwards every spring cultivate early and mulch with some coarse material to hold moisture to carry crop through fruiting season. Trim back the new growth two-thirds every autumn soon as leaves fall. Cut out old wood every few years. Trimming back causes the short jointed growth on which are borne the large crops of currants. Currants can be made to produce ten quarts to the bush and are a very profitable crop. The price is always better late in the season after the bulk of the crop is gone. When currants ripen, the good housewife is not ready for them and gets her mind made up that she wants them just as they are gone; hence we would profit by prolonging the season. We can do this by keeping the foliage healthy by spraying with a weak solution of Bordeaux mixture.



NORTH STAR (new) is claimed to be the hardiest, the best grower, the most prolific bearer, the sweetest and best currant grown. 1 yr., 20c., doz. \$1.50; 2 yrs. 25c., doz. \$2.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. The leading

A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN GARDENING, RURAL NEW YORKER
OR ANY \$1.00 PAPER GIVEN WITH ALL \$10.00 ORDERS.

red variety. The bush is a strong grower, wonderfully prolific and comes into bearing early. Fruit is large, bright red, and of good flavor. Plants have the largest sale of any variety. 1 yr. 10c., doz. 75c., 100 \$5; 2 yrs. 15c., doz. \$1, 100 \$7.

decidedly the best white variety. Especially adapted for table use on account of its handsome appearance and fine quality, being the sweetest currant grown. Also **CHERRY, VERSAILLES, RED DUTCH, LEE'S PROLIFIC, BLACK NAPLES.** 1 yr. 3 for 20c., doz. 60c., 100 \$3; 2 yrs. 3 for 25c., doz. 75c., 100 \$3.50.

WHITE GRAPE. The largest and

GOOSEBERRIES.

CULTURE. This fruit, like currants, requires rich, moist soil, and plenty of mulching. The culture is very similar to currants. They are benefited by a partial shade, such as afforded by fences, young trees, buildings, etc. Of course they don't do well under large trees. To prevent mildew of the foliage, spray with potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur), an ounce to two gallons of water, in early spring and at frequent intervals during the season. As with currants, watch for the worms that denude the foliage in early spring. The worms show first on the gooseberry bushes. Sprinkle or spray with hellebore water, or dust with "slug-shot," soon as they put in an appearance. Gooseberry culture has received a new impetus in this country in the last few years. The Exp. Station at Geneva exhibited nearly 300 varieties at the World's Fair, the largest collection ever placed on exhibition.



CHAUTAUQUA. The bush of the Chautauqua is a very vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower, having the usual compliment of thorns. It should not be planted closer than four by six feet apart. The illustration gives a fair idea of its productiveness. Its leaves are large, glossy and dark green. Its fruit is of a beautiful light yellow color, perfectly free of spines and hair, veined and translucent, averaging in size from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, although we have often grown them 1½ inches long. It is rather thick skinned, but very

sweet and of exquisite flavor. Price, 1 yr., 75c. each; 2 yrs., \$1.

RED JACKET. Red Jacket Gooseberry has proven to be the best red gooseberry in existence, with the best foliage, mildew proof, fruit of the best and a splendid cropper, as large as the largest; berry smooth, very prolific and hardy; quality the best; exceptionally clean, healthy foliage, free from mildew, and will succeed under circumstances where the common sorts fail. 1 yr. 30c., 2 yrs. 50c. each.

COLUMBUS. A new yellow variety,

**WHO PAYS FOR THE EXPENSIVE CATALOGUE AND COLORED
PLATES? WHY THE PLANTER OF COURSE.**

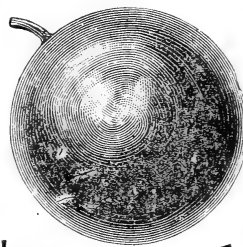
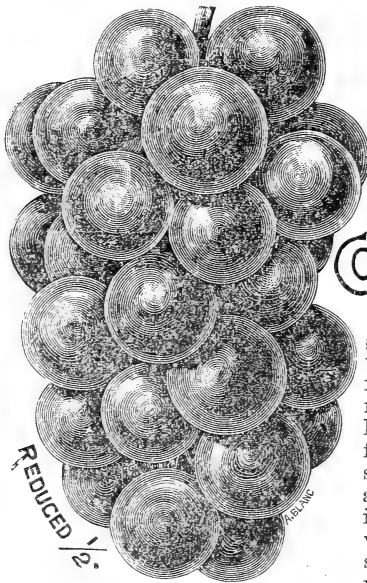
very prolific, free from mildew and vigorous, very productive. 1 yr. 10c., larger than Industry. 50 cents each, doz. \$1; 2 yrs. 15c., doz. \$1.25. doz., \$5.

GOLDEN PROLIFIC, KEEPSAKE. 2 yrs. 12c., doz. 75c. **INDUSTRY.** 1 yr. 25c., doz. \$2; 2 yrs. 35c., doz. \$3.50. yr. 20c., doz. \$1.25; 2 yrs. 25c., doz. \$1.75.

DOWNING. The best for general planting. Fruit large, pale green and of excellent quality. Bushes hardy, gooseberries. Write for prices on large lots of

GRAPES.

CULTURE. Grapes require well drained soil everywhere and in the north they must be put on upland sloping to the south and east. Every farmer should



COLUMBIAN GRAPE

have twenty-five to one hundred vines in fruiting. There is nothing so health giving. They follow closely after small fruits and save many doctor's bills. Where it is convenient, allow them to run over buildings, fences, and unsightly objects. The great secret of success in


growing grapes is in knowing how to trim them. Many a vine through the country now running wild might be made fruitful by trimming. Our plan of growing grapes is as follows: Select one or two-year-old vines; plow furrows one foot deep and eight feet apart; set the vines in the furrow ten feet apart; put a little surface soil in the bottom before planting; spread the roots out so as to run parallel with the row; cover with loose soil. Keep the soil loose and open and do not cultivate or plow deep enough to disturb the roots. Use lots of potash fertilizer. Allow only one cane

to grow the first year; rub off all the other buds. In the fall or very early in the spring of the second year cut back to three or four buds and allow only two canes to grow; as they grow, tie to stake. In the fall of the second year trim canes back to five feet in length. In the spring put up a trellis and tie canes to lower wire. The fruit is borne on the new growth that springs from the buds all along the old canes. Pinch back the new growth when three feet long to send the strength into the fruiting branches. Encourage two new canes to grow from the roots each year to bear fruit next. As they grow, tie them and the new growth, bearing fruit, to the upper wire. If new canes grow, cut out the old ones, but if they do not, use the old cane, cutting back the laterals so as to leave spurs for fruiting three inches long. Always, trim canes back to five feet each fall. If confined to but one variety, I should select Worden; if to six—Worden, Concord, Green Mountain, Moore's Diamond, Niagara and Delaware. Of the newer varieties the following seem to be most popular—Green Mountain, Diamond, Woodruff Red, Eaton, Early Ohio, Colerain, Moyer and Columbian.

HARDY GRAPES.

Grape Vines will be sent BY MAIL at single and dozen rates, free of postage; at 100 rates, if 30 cents per 50 and 50 cents per 100 plants, be added to the price.

TRY USING MORE POTASH ON YOUR FRUITS AND SEE IF IT DON'T INCREASE
THE YIELD WONDERFULLY AND CHECK PLANT DISEASES.

 The capitals denote the season of ripening, the small letters the color of the fruit.

Write for special prices on large quantities of grape vines.

PRICES OF GRAPES.

	1 year old				2 years old			
	Mail. Each.	Mail. Doz.	Exp. 100	Exp. 1000	Mail. Each.	Mail. Doz.	Exp. 100	Exp. 1000
Agawam (M., r.).....	\$ 10	\$ 1 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 50 00	\$ 15	\$ 1 25	\$10 00	\$ 90 00
Bacchus (M., b.).....	10	75	2 50	20 00	15	1 00	3 00	25 00
Brighton (M., r.).....	15	1 50	10 00	90 00	25	2 00	12 00	100 00
Catawba (L., r.).....	10	75	3 00	25 50	15	1 00	5 00	40 00
Champion (E., b.).....	10	75	2 00	15 00	15	1 00	3 00	20 00
Colerain (E., w.).....	75				1 00			
Clinton (L., b.).....	15	1 00	5 00	40 00	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
Concord (M., b.).....	10	75	2 00	15 00	15	1 00	3 00	20 00
Cottage (E., b.).....	15	1 00	3 00	25 00	20	1 50	5 00	40 00
Delaware (M., r.).....	15	1 50	10 00	90 00	20	2 00	15 00	125 00
Duchess (M., w.).....	15	1 00	6 00	50 00	20	2 00	9 00	75 00
Early Victor (E., b.).....	10	75	5 00	40 00	15	1 00	6 00	50 00
Eaton (E., b.).....	40	4 00	25 00		60	6 00	35 00	
Elvira (L., w.).....	15	75	3 00	25 00	20	1 00	4 00	35 00
Empire State (E., w.).....	20	1 50	10 00	60 00	25	2 50	15 00	
Green Mountain (E., w.).....	40	4 00	30 00		60	6 00	50 00	
Highland (L., b.).....	20	1 00	7 50	60 00	25	2 00	10 00	100 00
Ives (E., b.).....	10	75	3 00	25 00	15	1 00	4 00	35 00
Iron Clad (L., b.).....	15	1 00	7 50	50 00	20	2 00	10 00	90 00
Jefferson (E., w.).....	20	1 00	7 50	50 00	25	2 00	12 00	100 00
Lady (E., w.).....	10	1 00	7 00	60 00	15	1 50	10 00	100 00
Lady Washington (L., w.).....	15	1 00	7 50	60 00	20	1 50	12 00	100 00
Columbian.....	75				1 00			
Martha (M., w.).....	10	1 00	4 00	35 00	15	1 50	6 00	55 00
Moore's Diamond (M., w.).....	25	1 50	10 00		30	2 00	15 00	
Moore's Early (E., b.).....	10	1 25	5 00	30 00	15	1 50	7 50	50 00
Moyer (E., r.).....	75	7 50			1 00	10 00		
Niagara (M., w.).....	10	1 00	5 00	40 00	15	2 00	7 50	60 00
Norfolk (E., r.).....	30	3 00	20 00		40	4 00	30 00	
Ohio Early (E., b.).....	1 00	10 00			1 25	12 50		
Perkins (E., r.).....	10	1 00	4 00	50 00	15	1 25	5 00	50 00
Pocklington (M., w.).....	10	1 00	4 00	30 00	15	1 50	5 00	40 00
Poughkeepsie (E., r.).....	50	5 00	40 00	400 00	1 00	10 00	75 00	750 00
Salem (M., r.).....	10	1 25	7 00	60 00	15	1 50	10 00	90 00
Telegraph (E., b.).....	15	1 00	7 00	60 00	25	2 00	9 00	80 00
Ulster (M., r.).....	25	2 50			35	3 50		
Vergennes (L., r.).....	25	1 50	10 00	75 00	35	2 00	15 00	100 00
Woodruff (E., r.).....	25	2 50	15 00	200 00	30	3 00	20 00	200 00
Worden (E., b.).....	10	1 00	5 00	40 00	15	1 50	6 00	60 00
Wyoming (E., r.).....	15	1 00	5 00	40 00	25	2 00	10 00	100 00
Wilder (M., b.).....	15	1 00	7 00	60 00	20	1 50	6 50	60 00

Three year olds of above varieties, bearing age, at an advance of 25 per cent. above the price of two year olds.

ASPARAGUS.

This delicious vegetable, coming so early in spring, is easily grown and should be in every garden. Plant in furrows six inches deep and one foot apart in the row. Stir the soil frequently before the plants come up, to kill the weeds. After the shoots appear, give clean culture so as to develop large crowns soon as possible. Allow the canes to grow and ripen till the bed is two years old, then cutting may begin. The shoots are cut when six inches in length, early in spring. After the second year, a mulch of manure to cover the bed each fall is all the culture they require. Asparagus has medicinal qualities, as well as being one of the most delicious vegetables.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. This is the standard variety. Shoots large and tender. At the Rural New Yorker grounds this proved as valuable as any of the newly introduced varieties. Doz., 25 cents; 100, 75 cents; 1000, \$4; two years, doz., 40 cents; 100, \$1; 1000, \$5.

Barr's Mammoth and Palmetto, same price.

Columbian White, 1 yr., \$1 per 100; 2 yr., \$1.50 per 100.

FRUIT TREES.

APPLES. 2 and 3 years, first class 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch, 20 c. each, doz. \$2; 100, \$12; medium size, 4 to 5 feet, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, each 15 cts., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$9.

**PLANTS SHIPPED SAME DAY AS DUC ARE CHEAP AT ANY PRICE
COMPARED WITH RESHIPPED PLANTS.**

LEADING VARIETIES. Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Wine Sap, Ey. Harvest, Longfield, King, Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy, Nor. Spy, Ben Davis, Wagner, Rox, Russet, Mann, Yellow Transparent, Gravenstein, Fameuse, Red Astrachan, Grimes Golden, Golden Russet, Rambo, Salome, Wolf River, Hubbardson, Rolfe, Pewaukee, McIntosh, N. W. Greening, Colvert, Walbridge, Fall Pippin, Sweet Bough, M. Blush, St. Lawrence, Bell Flower, Jersey Sweet, Swaar, Bethel, Keswick Cod, R. C. Pippin, Chenango Strawberry, Smith's Cider.

SPECIAL VARIETIES. Pound Sweet, Red Bietigheimer, Spitzenburg, Henrick Sweet, Lady and Newtown Pip., and Boskoff, 25 c. each, doz. \$2,50, 100 \$15.

CRAB APPLES. Transcendent and Hyslop.

Write for prices on new varieties.

PEARS. First class, 30 cts. each, doz. \$3, 100 \$20; medium 20 c. each, doz. \$2, 100 \$15. Dwarf trees same price.

LEADING VARIETIES. Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess d'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Kieffer, Le Conte, Seckell, Sheldon, Beurre d'Anjou, Lawrence, etc., etc.

CHERRIES. First class, (2 and 3 yrs.) 30 c. each, doz. \$3, 100 \$20. Leading Varieties.—Early Richmond, May Duke, Montmorency, English Morello, Napoleon, Gov. Wood, Black Tartarian, etc.

PLUMS. 1st class, $\frac{3}{4}$ up, 30c. each; doz., \$3; 100, \$20. Med. size, 20c.; doz., \$2; 100, \$15. Leading varieties, Moore's Arctic, Weedsport Prune, Turkish Prune, Yellow Egg, Reine Claude, Quackenboss, Shipper's Pride, Lombard, Imp. Gage, German Prune, Coe's Goldendrop, Bradshaw, etc.

JAPAN PLUMS. 40c. each; doz., \$4. Varieties, Abundance, Burbank, Ogon, Satsuma, Sweet Boton, Yellow Japan.

PEACHES. 1 yr. (1st selection), 20c. each; doz., \$2; 100, \$10. 2nd size, 12c.; doz., \$1.25; 100, \$8. Leading varieties, Crosby, Elberta, Champion, Alexander, Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Foster, Salway, Mt. Rose, Hill's Chili, Hale's Early, Ey. Rivers, Ey. Canada, Globe, Lord Palmerston, Willet, Garfield, Wheatland, Old Mixon, Smock, George the IV.

QUINCES. Orange and Champion. 30c. each; doz., \$3.; 100, \$20.

DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

DESCRIPTION. Trees perfectly hardy, having withstood the severest weather of the Dakotas without injury. It is very dwarf, growing only four feet high,

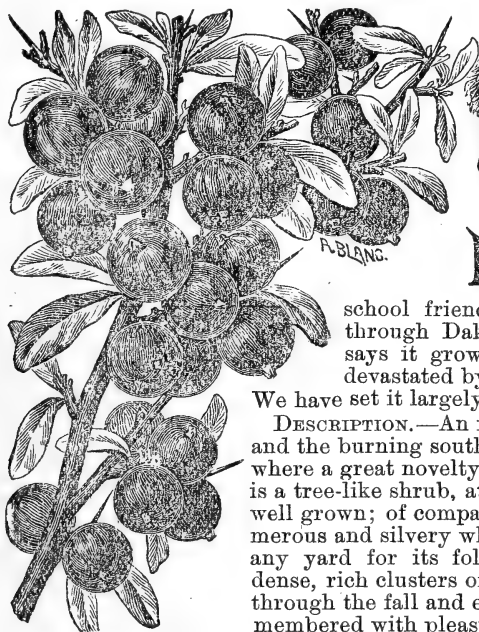


hence should be grown like currants. Fruit is as large as Early Richmond cherries and does not ripen till very late. Very ornamental when in full bloom and hence is being planted largely in public parks. Charles E. Pennock, of Colorado, who has grown it largely, thus describes it: "It is the most productive fruit of which I have any knowledge. I have picked 16 quarts of fruit off a 3-year-old bush. I have picked 80 cherries off a branch 12 inches long of a 2-year-old bush. The fruit is jet black when ripe, and in size averages somewhat larger than the English Morello, the season of ripening being after all others are gone. In flavor it is akin to the sweet Cherries, and when fully ripe, for preserves or to eat out of hand, it has no equal in the line of pitted fruits, and is conceded superior to any fruit grown in this section. It has the best system of roots of any shrub or tree I have ever planted, which accounts for the wonderful productiveness of plants at such an early

SEND TO "THAT OTHER FELLOW" FOR "TREE" BLACKBERRIES,
CURRANTS, ETC. WE DON'T KEEP SUCH.

age. It bears every year, and is as prolific as a currant bush. Grows to a height of 4 feet, and has never been affected by insects, black-knot or other diseases." 25 cts. each, 50 cts. for 3, \$1 for 7, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100 (by mail).

BUFFALO BERRY.



This is no humbug but a very desirable shrub, not only because of its great beauty, but for the wealth of fruit it produces.—My attention was first called to it by Monroe Warner, a

school friend who went on a surveying tour through Dakota, Montana, Colorado, etc. He says it grows and fruits there in all places not devastated by forest fires; a very valuable fruit.

We have set it largely.

DESCRIPTION.—An iron-clad fruit for the frozen north and the burning south. A fruit for everybody. Everywhere a great novelty and most decided acquisition. It is a tree-like shrub, attaining a height of ten feet when well grown; of compact, symmetrical habit. Leaves numerous and silvery white; it would be an ornament in any yard for its foliage alone, but when laden with its dense, rich clusters of crimson fruit from early summer, through the fall and entire winter, it is a sight to be remembered with pleasure. The fruit is round, smooth and

glossy, resembling in size, form and color the cultivated red currant. Our illustration shows a cluster, natural size. The fruit forms in clusters to the very tips of the branches. It is a constant and prolific bearer, entirely hardy, having endured sixty degrees below zero and borne fruit the following summer. Before being touched by frost it is very acid; freezing subdues it, until it becomes so rich and palatable that as a dessert fruit in midwinter it is without a rival, while for jellies it is claimed by epicures to equal in flavor the famous Guava jellies. Such is the Buffalo Berry. Price 25c. each, 3 for 65c., 6 for \$1.00.

SHRUBS.

James Vick says, "shrubs should be the first flowering plants set on any place. Afterwards fill in with roses, perennials, annuals, etc." Hydrangea, Snowball, Deutzia, Mock Orange, Calycanthus, Lilac, Berberry, Honeysuckle, Rose of Sharon, Rhododendron, Weigela, &c., &c. 35c. each for strong shrubs.

ROSES.

CULTURE. Roses require rich soil and plenty of humus. Plant in early spring, cutting the branches well back. As they bloom pick off the flowers. This tends to make them produce better. In severe climates bend over and cover with litter late in autumn. Trim back early in spring each year. Keep clean and give plenty of well rotted manure. I wish our patrons could see the fine roses we grow in this cold climate.

Strong 2 yr. out door grown bushes, 25c. each, doz., \$2.50.

GEN. JACK. A great favorite. Deep, brilliant, shaded crimson, with large petals, globular with high center.

THIS CATALOGUE, GOOD, BAD OR INDIFFERENT
IS ORIGINAL ANYWAY.

MADAME PLANTIER. Fine for cemeteries. Pure white; a free bloomer and entirely hardy.

PAUL NEYRON. The largest rose in cultivation. Globular, bright rose color, very showy.

ALFRED COLCOMB. Carmine crimson, large, full, fine globular form.

BALTIMORE BELLE (climber.) Pale blush, almost white, double, a profuse bloomer.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE (climbing.) Rosy red frequently with white stripe, good size, double, vigorous grower and free bloomer.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. Hardest rose at Ottawa, Canada. Flowers large, full; color, cherry carmine; very vigorous and healthy.

MAGNA CHARTA. Pink suffused with carmine. A fragrant, excellent rose.

PERSIAN YELLOW. Bright yellow, small, nearly full, well formed. The finest of all hardy yellow roses.

Other varieties furnished if requested.

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NEW EARLY LEADER TOMATO

Originated with Mr. L. C. Wright, a market gardener and small fruit grower of Oswego county, N. Y. This tomato is without doubt the earliest and most productive tomato ever offered for sale. Color a beautiful bright red; good marketable size, producing its fruit in clusters of from 9 to 20. It is from 7 to 10 days earlier than all the so called early varieties of tomatoes now on the market and market gardeners who want the cream of the early tomato market will find in this tomato just what they are in need of. Fair and impartial tests made on the originator's grounds the past five years have proven that the Early Leader is the earliest and most productive early tomato grown. It is seven to ten days earlier than Early Ruby, Atlantic Prize, Burpee's Early, Early Conqueror or Dwarf Champion. What I claim for this tomato is that four times the amount of early fruit can be marketed from 100 plants of this variety than from 100 plants of any other early variety. Mr. Wright has made a specialty of early tomatoes for the past ten years and sends this tomato out as the best of all early varieties. In consideration of the small amount of seeds on hand, I can offer this seed by packet only, each packet to contain fifty or more seeds. Price, single packet, 25c.; 5 packets, \$1.

THE L. J. FARMER NURSERY CO., Pulaski, N. Y.

Choice Western New York Seed Potatoes and Grains, Garden Seeds, Cheshire Swine and Poultry.

EVERYTHING PURE.

CATALOGUE FREE.

O. H. WHITE & SON,

MILLER CORNERS, N. Y.



FARMER ON THE STRAWBERRY

is the title of a little book written by our L. J. Farmer, who has spent his life among small fruits. A complete practical treatise; price, 25c. Every person ordering will receive 6 Lady Thompson strawberry plants if they mention this paper. The first person who orders from each state will receive \$1 worth of plants (our choice) free. If you love fruits, send for our catalogue of plants and trees, free.

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PULASKI, N. Y.

4 Choice Roses

4 pkts. popular Flower Seed with Cat. and Cultural Directions 30 cts. 1 Rose and pkt. Seed with Catalogue, 10 cts.

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SEEDS

AT LOW PRICES.

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With every copy of our little book "Farmer on the Strawberry," price 25 cts, we give 6 Lady Thompson strawberry plants, provided you name this paper. The first person ordering from each state gets \$1.00 worth of plants (our choice) free. If you love fruits, send for our catalogue of trees and berry plants free.

L. J. FARMER, - - Pulaski, N. Y.


PLANTS



MY HUSBAND

Can't see how you do it.

\$60 Kenwood Machine for - \$23.00
\$50 Arlington Machine for - \$19.50
Standard Singers - \$8.00, \$11.00
\$15.00, and 27 other styles. All attachments FREE. We pay freight ship anywhere on 30 days free trial, in any home without asking one cent in advance. Buy from factory. Save agents large profits. Over 100,000 in use. Catalogue and testimonials Free. Write at once. Address (in full), CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158-164 West Van Buren St., B 128, Chicago, Ill.



Green Bone Cutter.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY AND LITTLE CHICKS GROW LIKE GREEN CUT BONE. Warranted to double Egg Yield and reduce Grain Bill One-half. Our Green Bone Cutters are the best on earth, and the ONLY ones receiving an Award at the World's Fair. Send for Catalogues and valuable article on Feed, free.

WEBSTER & HANNUM, 174 ALBANY ST., CAZENOVIA, N. Y.

BURPEE'S

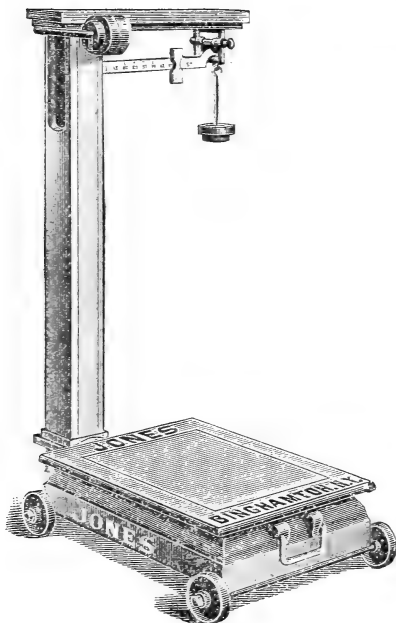
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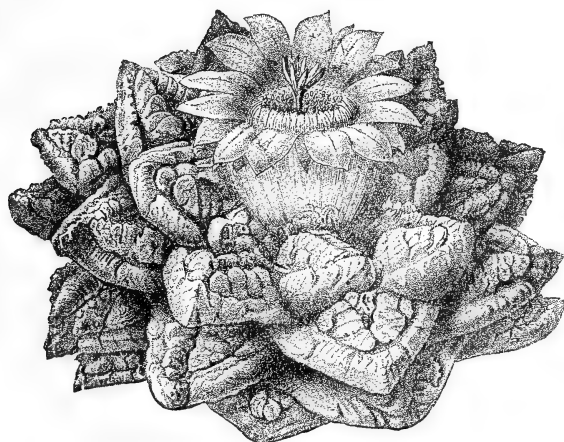
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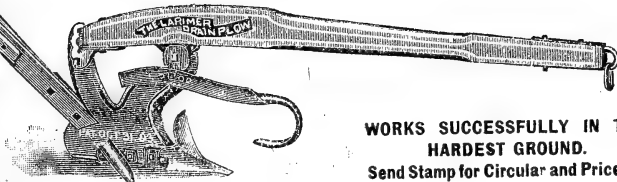
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THERE IS MONEY IN POULTRY.

An experience of nineteen years in fancy and commercial poultry breeding, ten of which have been spent in perfecting the finest strain of White Plymouth Rocks in existence, both as regards utility and exhibition, warrants me in saying that the White Plymouth Rock is the best all round fowl on earth. It has already taken its place at the front in the great fancy dressed fowl markets, and epicures who have once tried them will be content with no other.

Their smooth, bright, yellow legs, small comb, bright, yellow beak and skin, plump appearance, and small, fine bone will sell them in any market at an advance over any other fowl. For years I believed that the Barred Rock could not be beaten as a market fowl; but it was, and I am pleased to present to you the victor.

They are first class winter layers, and our flocks have laid an average of 178 eggs per hen in one year. I am striving to select a flock that will lay a larger number of eggs, as I value utility, as well as high scoring premium fowls, and my pens are made up with both ends in view.

As a general purpose fowl we can unhesitatingly recommend them, and the person who is the fortunate possessor of a flock will desire to seek no further for a perfect fowl. Being quite domestic in their habits, they are content to remain within an ordinary enclosure. On the whole we believe them to be the coming fowl of America.

OUR STOCK IS UNSURPASSED.

SEND TWO CENT STAMP FOR CIRCULAR OF

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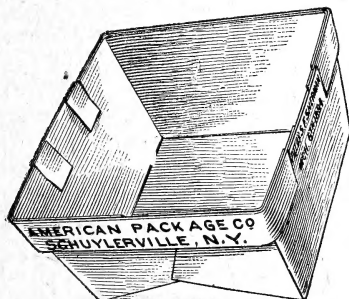
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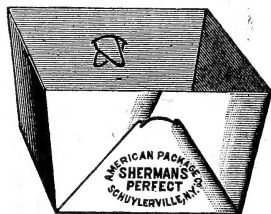
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1,000 No. 1 Quarts weigh 45 pounds, each holds 61½ cubic inches.
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A legal quart contains 67½ cubic inches. Order now before the rush and hold them ready for use. **SAMPLES FREE.** Send for Circulars.

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L. J. FARMER, PULASKI, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

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We made two shipments; the last July 1st, in all 67 varieties. We fruited over 80 kinds but lacked crates to send them all. Since then we have heard Mr. Powell state several times at Farmers' Institutes that they were kept 11 days after being placed, which makes 13 days after picking.

Mr. A. D. Perry, formerly seedsman at Syracuse, N. Y., wrote July 2nd:

"It gives me great pleasure to report that to-day I have taken your berries that we received before as first lot, and turned them on to clean plates and they look fresh and nice. I think I threw away only 3 varieties. Your cards are put on every plate as you sent them and they make a fine showing. We give your address to many people who want plants and say they will write you.

Respy Yours
A. D. PERRY."

The following notice appeared in the Rural New Yorker of Dec. 16th, 1893:

"The largest collection of strawberries shown by any State or exhibitor at the Columbian Exposition, was shown by L. J. Farmer, of Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y. He exhibited 70 varieties at one time. The marvel of it was the perfect condition in which it was received, owing to the careful manner in which it was packed. Crates were specially prepared, of the Atwater & Armstrong type, but, instead of using baskets, the crates were filled with pasteboard partitions, after the style of egg crates. A single berry, enveloped in cotton wadding—not batting—was placed in each compartment. The wadding absorbed the surplus moisture and prevented the berries from becoming soft. Not only did they come in good condition, but they kept perfectly when exposed to the air, for eleven days on plates. This experiment should settle the question of ventilation in shipping berries. These had no ventilation—were in almost air-tight compartments—and the condition in which they were received after an 800 mile ride, seems to prove that ventilation is not needed, but is rather an injury to the fruit."

Mr. L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture at Cornell University, wrote me as follows:

Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1893.
DEAR MR. FARMER:—I saw your strawberries at Chicago and thought that they represented the characteristic qualities of the varieties better than any other collection. I was greatly pleased with them.

Yours Truly
L. H. BAILEY.

Hon. Chas. W. Garfield, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who acted as Judge of the Fruit Exhibits, stated at the Western N. Y. Horticultural Society in Rochester, Jan. 24th, 1894, that our exhibit attracted his attention and pleased him more than any other exhibit of fruit of any kind shown at the World's Fair. He said the berries seemed to dry up rather than rot. His extended report on this exhibit is now buried in the archives of the Capitol at Washington.

It is almost unnecessary to state that this exhibit received both medal and diploma, the highest awards. There is a moral to all this—good fruit can come only from the best of plants. Be sure to get the best plants. We have them and to sell.

THE L. J. FARMER NURSERY CO.

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10 Choice Annuals. (everybody's favorites), all new fresh seeds, sure to grow and bloom this season. **Pansy**, 40 colors and markings; **Phlox**, 20 colors; **Verbena**, 18 colors; **Pinks** 10 colors; **Petunia**, 10 colors; **Asters**, 12 colors; **Balsam**, 8 colors; **Sweet**

Peas, 12 colors; **Mignonette** sweet and **Sweet Alyssum**.

FOR 12 CENTS and the name and address of two of your friends who grow flowers, I will send, post paid, the complete collection, one pkt. each of the ten varieties (enough for any ordinary garden.) This is a **BONA FIDE** offer, made to introduce my home grown flower seeds to new customers and which I guarantee to please you or the amount paid refunded, and the seeds given as a present.

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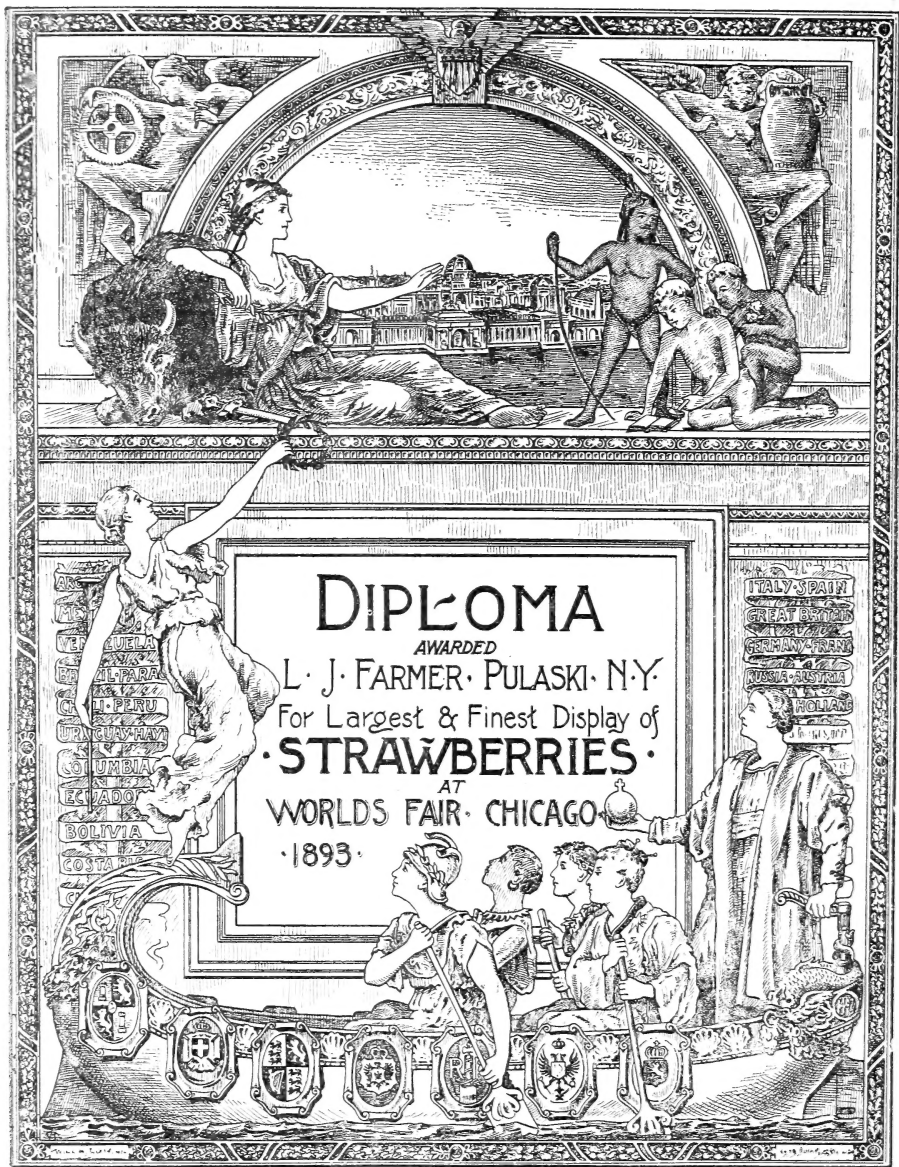
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This exhibit consists of fifty-eight varieties of Strawberries admirably selected and perfectly displayed. It is especially meritorious for the typical character of the samples shown, thus affording students and observers an excellent opportunity for the comparison of varieties.

[Signed]

CHAS. W. GARFIELD, Individual Judge.

Approved: THOMAS PUGH, President Departmental Committee.

Approved: JOHN BOYD THACHER, Chairman Executive Com. on Awards.

Dated April 18, 1894.

DEMOCRAT BOOK AND JOB PRINT, PULASKI.